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Governor Whitman and Thomas Mott Osborne.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, the warden of Sing Sing Prison at this time joined to the violence of his attack on Governor WHITMAN has too strong an appearance of politics to savor well in the mouth. Mr. OSBORNE's declaration that the Governor favors prison brutality will do little except to recall to the compassionate attention of the public the ex-warden's defects of mind and temper.

In the days when OSBORNE was fighting not merely for his job but for his fair name CHARLES S. WHITMAN gave him a moral support the lack of which might have been fatal to OSBORNE's work. If not to the man, it was due to the Governor that a warden closely in sympathy with Mr. OSBORNE filled his post in this interlude. It was Mr. WHITMAN who put OSBORNE back at Sing Sing. It was WHITMAN who upheld OSBORNE, even to the extent of removing the warden's superior officer.

All this is now forgotten in the latest grievance, the restriction of the movements of certain prisoners because of the escapes from the prison which have been so frequent lately. Without so much as a fair effort to reach an adjustment OSBORNE quits in a rage. He should know that whatever of good may subsist in his ideas of prison management has no greater enemy than himself.

The Entente Allies' Submarine Memorandum.

It was announced in Washington yesterday that the United States could not accept the contention of the Entente Allies, set forth in their recent memorandum, that "any belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there."

The memorandum was based upon considerations of "the development of submarine navigation" and "of acts which in the present circumstances may unfortunately be expected from enemy submarines." It is urged in the memorandum that the application of the law of nations to the operations of submarines "is affected by special and novel conditions." These vessels can submerge and thus escape control and observation, and it is impossible to identify them and establish their national character. It is argued that the rules governing the admission of vessels of war to neutral waters should therefore not apply to submarines and neutral Governments are warned of "the grave danger incurred by neutral submarine" in the navigation of regions frequented by belligerent submarines.

Now while a neutral Government can "prohibit all belligerent men-of-war from entering all its ports, whether those vessels are pursued by the enemy or desire to enter for other reasons" (APPENDIX, Vol. II, section 343), the United States could not exclude German submarines without abandoning its position of neutrality; nor, for that matter, could it exclude submarines of all the belligerents without prejudice to Germany and her allies. It must be all belligerent warships or none, and even here there is a doubt whether such action could be taken without offending against strict neutrality at this stage of the war, conditions being as they are.

The question of refusing admission of German submarines to neutral waters must turn, it would seem, upon their standing as war vessels. Is it valid or not? Can it be successfully assailed? If a submarine entering American waters, a port or a roadstead, could be identified as the vessel that sank the Lusitania there should be no question of detaining that submarine. It could be treated as a pirate, but to detain a submarine that was under no such stigma, a submarine whose activities had been limited, so far as could be ascertained, to sinking within the law enemy merchantmen or neutral merchantmen carrying contraband would be in the nature of an act of war against the Government whose symbol was the flag of that submarine. In the absence, of course, of a proclaimed exclusion of all belligerent war vessels from the neutral's waters.

To assume, as the memorandum does, that illegal acts "may be unfortunately expected from enemy submarines" really exposes the weakness of the case of the Entente Allies; and would be able to use neutral waters as a base of naval operations" does not improve the case of the Entente Allies. It is the concern of the neutral Government to see that such use

shall not be made of its waters. As to illegal acts of which the enemy submarine may be guilty, the event must be awaited before action against its Government can be taken. With regard to the operations of the German submarines, one or more, now on this side of the Atlantic, the Imperial Government has given pledges that the principles of international law will not be violated by its submarines. There has been no backsliding for some time now, and the United States must govern itself by the presumption that the faith will be kept.

The belligerent submarine does not lose its legitimate character of war vessel until by its acts it puts itself beyond the pale of the law. Its style of warfare may be repellent to humanity, but so are bombs thrown from the air, so are hidden mines on land and sea and asphyxiating gases.

The Country Must Insure Itself Against Insecurity.

In his vigorous speech at Philadelphia on Monday night Mr. HUGHES made an observation that should keep his countrymen thinking soberly every day until election morning, the seventh of November:

"We cannot say now in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next."

Here is room for disquieting speculation. The Government is in feeble hands. It is never prepared to act. In emergencies it does not know what to do, or how to begin. It is the sport of circumstances. It waits for something to turn up with a guilty feeling of incapacity to deal with untoward events. Mr. Wilson, inconsistent and vacillating himself and unable to learn from experience, can obtain neither inspiration nor support from his Cabinet, which is the weakest since the civil war. The policy of the Democratic Administration is not so much watchful as fearful waiting. It is flabby, timid, procrastinating, always undecided.

So anything may happen to the nation, any disaster, any disgrace. Mr. HUGHES is right; we don't know "in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next." The country is helpless to prevent blunders and ineptitudes which may involve it in an unwelcome war or tarnish its honor; but the people can see to it that an American President with character and stamina as well as with brains is in the White House on March 4 to pilot the country through the rapids, and the people can give him a Republican Congress to provide the legislation he asks for to carry out his policies. The people can be in no doubt that the Cabinet CHAS. EVANS HUGHES selects will contain only able and efficient men, the best the country affords.

A Greeting.

For the able performance of unexpected and burdensome duties THE SUN extends its congratulations and its praise. We hope that he may be rewarded by being allowed, after a sufficient and restful interval, to return to his post. We do not credit the reports that he intends to exert himself in behalf of the reelection of Mr. Wilson. For him to do so would be, if not improper, certainly futile.

Are We Doomed to Extinction?

President M. CAREY THOMAS of Bryn Mawr College welcomed the faculty and students of that admirable institution on their resumption of its session with a plea for the restriction of immigration, in which she told them that:

"The slums of New York and Chicago now are as bad, if not worse than anything in the Old World."

"The conditions in our mining towns in Pennsylvania, where no word of English is heard, are said to surpass anything in Europe."

"The diseases of European poverty and filth are brought here by foreign immigrants, like the present epidemic of infantile paralysis, and are propagated under conditions that we cannot control in the shockingly overcrowded tenements that disgrace our country."

"I am told by physicians who have studied the question that soon we shall have every epidemic known to older civilizations descending upon our people."

We shall not bother Dr. THOMAS to direct us to "the slums" of New York, though we have not been able to discover them; but we should be grateful if she would confide to us the details of the epidemic which are to "decimate our people." From her words we are forced to believe that there are several of them, and we tremble as we contemplate the dreadful fate in store for this interesting land if ten of them strike us at once.

The German Invasion of Rumania.

With the steady advance of General FALKENHAYN's army through the Transylvanian Alps it becomes evident that the Central Powers have planned the elimination of Rumania as a factor in the war by a conquest as complete as in Serbia.

The punishment of Rumania for the "desertion of her natural allies" was foretold in the recent speech of the German Chancellor. Entrusting the punitive expedition to the former Chief of Staff is an indication of the importance that was attached to it. General FALKENHAYN has pushed the campaign with vigor, recovering much of the Hungarian territory taken by the Rumanians and now controlling the two principal passes leading to the plains of Rumania. On the south General MACKENSEN reports the capture of the southern terminus of the railway from the capital to the Danube. The intention thus apparently is an

invasion of the country and an advance upon Bucharest from both the north and south.

General FALKENHAYN is just now scarcely more than twenty miles from Sinalia, the summer home of the Rumanian royal family, and there is not more than one hundred miles of the level Rumanian plain between him and Bucharest. By advancing from the Red Tower pass down the Olt valley he would succeed in cutting off from the capital the western province of Little Wallachia and in reaching Bulgaria at Nicopolis. With his seasoned and well equipped troops the conditions would seem to be heavily in his favor.

Although General SABRAH is gaining ground along the Serbian border the Rumanians have become so well entrenched at present in the Balkan mountains that there is little hope of his reaching the Danube in time to furnish much assistance to the Rumanians in repelling this invasion.

Their only chance for aid seems to be from Russia. The force of Rumanians and Russians in the Dobruja has been able to check General MACKENSEN's army, but not to drive it southward or to prevent cooperation with the Bulgarians on the Danube.

Russia is in control of the Black Sea and if she has troops and equipments available could send them from her southern ports to the Balkans. From the fact that she has given the command of the forces in the Balkans to the Grand Duke NICHOLAS it is to be supposed that she intends to increase her army there. Upon the support that Russia can afford to give the Rumanians in the next few days must largely depend the present fate of their country.

The Hoke Smith Special.

We have received from a correspondent in Atlanta a paper spill marked "Hoke Smith Special—Extra Mild." Within the paper roll is a brown, white and green web bearing not the faintest resemblance to anything we have ever smoked. A newspaper clipping accompanies the Hoke Smith Special. It is an interview in which the Georgian lauds "rabbit tobacco," while denying that his use of it has political significance.

On perusal we learn that the Senator has had a sore throat. A friend recommended that he smoke some rabbit tobacco. A sedge field was invaded and the Senator filled up his pipe and smoked the friend's offering. He is quoted as saying: "My throat feels much better." A paper bag was sacrificed to roll some cigarettes. The Senator's political aids could hardly sit in the room. When the Atlanta Fire Department arrived at the Piedmont Hotel they fought the blaze with the utmost difficulty. Many were overpowered, but eventually the fire was put out. Senator SMITH was found at the other end of it. He said that the Administration ought to appropriate more for agriculture.

The Senator means well, but the use of rabbit tobacco is too much like certain other Democratic policies to help his campaign. After inspection we are prepared to assert that his spiritual smoke is no more entitled to be called any kind of a tobacco than Mr. WILSON's favorite legislative enactment is entitled to be called any kind of an eight hour day.

Do, Dah, Day!

The director of music study in the public schools of this town, Dr. FRANK R. RIX, advocates the substitution of white English for dialect in negro songs. The director of music in the schools of Asheville, N. C., WILLIS C. CUNNINGHAM, objects that changing the rhythm and melody.

What would Dr. RIX do with "The Camptown Blues," for example? "Het him money on de hobdial nag, somebody bet on de day." The "do dah" refrain of that old song might be replaced with a "Selah." But can the nimblest tongue pick into the tune such a paraphrase as "I am resolved to favor in my aleatory diversions that specimen of the soldungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family Equidae and genus Equus which has suffered compulsory abbreviation of its caudal appendage—is any cultured gentleman prepared to wager his lute upon the opposing quadruped distinguished individually by the causticous complexion of his cutaneous integument?" Can Dr. RIX?

The same acknowledged idiosyncrasy that would impel us to oppose an endeavor to compel all men to wear dress suits or uncovered union suits at all times, or all women to let their crowning glory hang in a pigtail, or all singers to sing in Hottentot only, moves us to remark that Director CUNNINGHAM's opposition to Director RIX's scheme seems moulded of the substance of reason, moistened and made plastic with a drop of the juice of human cussedness.

Brooklyn's turn! All undismayed by the handicap of two defeats, the embattled Brooklyn Dodgers have been quelling the pulses of the fans and put still more snap into the play of the supermen of baseball. The series stands at two games to one, and the story of the contest is told in these data: Innings played, 32; total score, Boston 11, Brooklyn 10; average to the game, 3-2-3, 1-3-1. Altogether it is a "lovely scrap."

A woman who heard ELLER ROOF speak at Carnegie Hall complains that he was not humorous. She quotes ALEXIS REPPLE's remark that some persons "may add to the wisdom of nations, but not to the gaiety of life." Perhaps Mr. ROOF did not think that the loss of American lives under Woodrow Wilson lent itself to humorous treatment. Again, it is possible that he will be content to have added

to the wisdom of the ages, even if he was momentarily unable to enhance life's gaiety.

The movies were not the only places where they registered last night.

A tropical storm, such as the Weather Bureau reports to be moving northward from Porto Rico, brings bad submarine weather. Outgoing merchant captains for once will bless the sea that is mountainous.

It is hardly to be expected that the United States navy can be always on hand to make German submarine warfare technically civilized.

Isn't there something intensely interesting to us in the somewhat painful insistence of China that Japan shall fulfill her promises?

CHARLES E. HUGHES is not afraid to express his opinion regarding the Lusitania outrage.

The alarming report has been circulated that baseballs manufactured in Japan are being sold in this country. It is a temptation to the sincerest flattery, but it's sometimes costly.

How are the Democratic campaign managers going to make Mr. HUGHES quit asking questions?

The actors' colony got away from Siasconset this season just in time to preserve its strict neutrality.

During the present academic year a prize of \$200 is to be awarded at Harvard for the best paper on plumbing—Cambridge dispatch.

It seems like a small sum for a masterpiece on plumbing.

Is it true that after this campaign and election the Hon. VANCE McCORMICK will organize a company to paint how waves on vessels whose speed is not quite up to specification? The Democratic chairman has had enough experience in trying to create an appearance of progress on a waterlogged craft to know some plausibility to such an expectation.

ADAMSON LAW A BRIEF.

Railroad Men Called Upon to Spurn It and Vote for Hughes.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If the Democratic Administration had held the Underwood tariff law in abeyance for one year it would have made a vast difference in their political prospects in the campaign. Their only hope is that the public will forget the first year of that egregious order.

There is no man of more moderate views who would willingly accept their policy and think that because both parties have declared for a non-partisan tariff commission the question is out of politics.

What difference does it make whether Wilson or Hughes appoints the members of the commission? What difference does it make whether the mother hen guards her chickens or a hen hawk?

Wilson believes as Underwood does, that "protection causes a stench in the nostrils of honest men." Wilson regards low tariff duties as "bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh." No adequate protection will ever be enacted by a Democratic administration. It is not built that way.

Charles Evans Hughes knows that it is the paramount duty of the Government to establish and maintain every branch of American industry, and every side of the necessary revenue that must be derived from customs duties. He will demand a tariff law that will create this genuine American policy. All round successful business increases the volume of inland transportation of the United States. A lifelong railroad man and a close observer of the true source of national prosperity, I know that full American production is the only basis of railroad prosperity in this country, and that railroad prosperity is a synonym for general prosperity of all the people.

Call upon my fellow railroad men of the United States to spurn the dubious bribe that is tendered them by the Adamson law, to rebuke the cheap dramatic play of the four pen signature, and to preserve the good name of the brotherhoods by rolling up an enormous majority in that referendum, and to rebuke the party that will invade their business after the war embargo is over.

EDGAR JAY DWYER, Formerly Chief Engineer of Central Division, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

CITY COWS.

Danger Inherent in the Reported Plan of the Milk Companies.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The excitement produced by the Borden company, as reported in the newspapers, of stable large numbers of cows in New York city and feed them on sewage may be temporarily successful but seems destined to ultimate failure.

As a milk forming food, no objection can be made to properly prepared sewage. But the milk of cows fed on produce sanitary milk. The cows, to maintain health, must have air and sunshine, and above all, exercise, which could not be given them while tied up in a city stable.

Old readers of THE SUN can hardly have forgotten the horrible condition disclosed by an investigation undertaken some fifty years ago by Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly. Hundreds of cows in various states of disease were found in filthy unventilated stables, and the milk from these animals was being fed to babies as well as adults.

Let the public beware of cows confined in city stables. There should be ordinances against keeping cows in large cities.

M. T. R.

Japanese Comparison of the China Problem With Ours in Mexico.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: From the thinking class in Japan comes often comment similar to this appended, just received, the writer being a head professor in one of the large schools:

"The end of the European war is not in sight yet. Mexico is still giving you trouble as an endless trouble, just as the Chinese affairs are causing our country immeasurable anxiety. The yellow papers on either side of the Pacific are barking about about a strained relation between the United States and Japan. I hope right understanding between our nations will be attained and justice will prevail."

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EDITH A. BAYLOR.

BIRTHS IN WAR TIME.

Not Until We Have Statistics of All Warring Countries Can We Tell How the Sexes Compare in Number.

If a current belief be true, more boys than girls are born in countries under the stress and privations of war. The idea is that nature thus restores the manhood lost in battle and roves nations from permanent decay. Manifestly, an increased frequency of male births, if it occurred regularly as a form of law, would be desirable in the interests of the race. Boys and men are more liable to fatal accidents than women and girls; they are engaged, both in war and peace, in more dangerous trades, and there is very good evidence that, other things being equal, women as a class live longer than men. Furthermore, the class of unmarried women is an increasing one and is, if carefully understood, the measure of the number of men. In fact the preponderance of women in numbers is evidence of a falling birth rate in the limits of civilization.

As regards the number of boys born in this war in the countries which have suffered the tumultuous sorrows and privations of invasion, no trustworthy statistics are at hand until the next election. We have, however, plenty of guesses and exaggerated statements. They are not, however, very far from the authentic record of the births in the Maternity Department of the Marine have been published by the London Lancet. At Chalons-sur-Marne the maternity of the hospital furnished the following figures up to the end of May: Here 122 boys and 140 girls were born to women of French descent. They are, of course, not very far from the average of the Marine, where, if anywhere in France, the conditions are those of want and strain. These figures, so far as they go, are sound enough. But France hardly symbolizes the world's experience in this matter. We have seen enough of war in other countries, as a uniform rule of nature, more boys are born than girls. The war phenomenon would be more convincing if statistics were available of occupied Belgium and Serbia, not of England or France.

It is said that in a Paris maternity hospital an overwhelming proportion of boys are being born. It is argued that the case of Paris is no indication of the true direction of births, since the conditions alleged to produce the excess of boys, that is, conditions of famine and hardship, do not occur in Paris. It is said that, certainly do not occur in England, and though we have no authority for the suggestion, they probably do not occur in Germany. The interpretation put upon the figures of the hospital of Chalons-sur-Marne is one of the most significant features of the social side of war. It is a statement that there is a fixed excess of girls under war conditions.

The question, however, concerning the real causes of this excess is one that it will be difficult to determine until the statistics of all the belligerent countries are arranged and published.

THE COMMERCE RAIDERS.

Was the Deutschland Sent Over to Do Pioneer Work?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: How long will it take the "average American" to recognize that the appearance of U-53 is but the sequel to the trying of American territory and attitude by the German Government in sending to us the "merchant" ship Deutschland? We were so pleased with that charming adventure of a lagoonous (and witty) commander that we asked no more than the titillation of our imaginations, and we have been lulled by the attitude of the German government who did not see the Deutschland, but saw the captain—which was better?

It was manifest, at the time, to a few thoughtful persons, that is, to those of the good faith of a Government that had already made a bad situation worse by the "merchant" ship Deutschland, that there was "more to follow." And now the advance guard of that "more" is here. What shall we do about it? Perhaps, as in previous cases, we shall rest the matter in the hands of American opinion, some competent person, preferably better than we, have been asked to make a candidate for the Presidency, Von Bernstorff?

EDITH M. THOMAS.

A Speculation That the Bremen Is Acting as a Supply Ship.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: May it not be possible, and even probable, that the Bremen is providing the armed German submarines with food and other supplies on our coast with torpedoes and supplies of various kinds?

It looks as though the Deutschland was sent over in the first place as a commercial venture to test the matter of whether she could get through or not. That point having been settled satisfactorily, the chances were of course that the Bremen could accomplish the same thing.

We have been hearing about the Bremen being sighted at various points along the coast for some time, but no Bremen has appeared.

Commander Rose of the submarine that put in at Newport took special pains to make inquiries about the Bremen as soon as he arrived. All this fuss at New London in the shape of sheds and repairing docks in preparation for the Bremen, as well as Commander Haddock's men, have been for the purpose of pulling the wool over our eyes with respect to the real object in view.

New York, October 10.

An Embargo on Food Supplies Proposed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In line with the policy of the Administration this seems to me to be a most appropriate time to propose to declare an embargo on food supplies to Germany as a most noble trait. I am always in favor of "America and Americans first." If our own people are to starve, how can we help them?

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

Hill, Mongrelia, Happy Land.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As this country is now the melting pot of the world, why not call it Mongrelia? New York, October 10.

Square Deal at the Corners.

The Corners put a banner up. That cost us twenty plunks. It was hit, too, and in the cup we dumped the dough in chunks. We were evenly divided here.

And so we settled that. Both sides on one cloth could appear. We were to have a square deal.

We figured that we was at least. The square and the best. So Hughes and Fairbanks face the East, and Hughes and Fairbanks face the East.

MORRIS WEINSTEIN KALLES.

Illinois Night Hawks.

From the March Journal.

Alfred Head has a beautiful night vision which showed several times last week. Several of the neighbors played up to see it come out in full bloom at 10 o'clock at night.

As They Lay in Arkansas.

From the De Witt New Era.

Mr. John Todd has a good many moles on his skin.

Ab, but You Mustn't Call It War!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: With view of the latest complication with Germany, Shakespeare is interesting. "Henry VI, Part III, Act I, Scene I."

Prose, words and threats. Shall be the war that Henry means to use. For Henry substitute — HANKS, Jr.

New Haven, Conn., October 10.

As They Lay in Arkansas.

From the De Witt New Era.

Mr. John Todd has a good many moles on his skin.

AN AMERICAN'S VOICE.

How a Descendant of the Heroic Age Feels About Wilson.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Two years ago I would have been the first to denounce any man who reflected on the President of the United States. For seven generations, from Washington himself down, my family have served as officers in the army and navy of America, and I have inherited the idea from those officer forebears that the President in my chief and never to be criticized, no matter who he is, as long as he holds the office.

With all the deep debt and inherited loyalty to the President of the United States, the present situation is intolerable and I feel that to Mr. Wilson I owe no allegiance; I nor any other of the fifty-eight million true born Americans who are descended from a first eighty thousand original settlers who landed America down to us as a glorious heritage.

It has gradually been borne in on me, as blush has succeeded blush relative to the foolish, senseless and dastardly actions of Mr. Wilson's Administration, that every true American should voice his sentiments regardless of all cost and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through its chief representative, to labor vote getting from a non-representative, arrogant mob; the picture of the "four pen" signing our country to shame, and the preservation of said pens after the fashion of the old American hero, and dozens in between, and latest the cringing attitude of our country, through